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FRIDAY.

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FRIDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

To Exchange Prisoners Seems to Have Been, With Spain, a Case of Hobson's Choice

HAWAII IS IN NOW

PRESIDENT HAS SIGNED THE ANNEXATION RESOLUTION.

RATIFICATION NOT NECESSARY

THE NEWS IS ALREADY ON THE WAY TO HONOLULU.

Carried by Steamer Sailing From San Francisco Yesterday—President Dole to Continue as Chief Executive Until a Government is Organized.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It was by a ceremony of the simplest character that the resolutions annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States this evening were enacted finally into law. It occurred in the cabinet room of the executive mansion, and only six persons besides President McKinley were present.

At twenty minutes before 7 o'clock Alonzo H. Stewart, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, arrived at the White House with the engrossed copy of the resolutions signed by Speaker Pro Tem Payne and Vice President Hobart. George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president, received for the resolutions in the usual form, and then notified the president that they had arrived. The president said simply that he would sign the resolutions immediately, and a few minutes later a little group was gathered about the cabinet table to witness the completion of this important legislation.

Those who comprised the group were Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. Stewart, Captain R. F. Montgomery, of the signal corps, who is in charge of the war room at the White House, Captain Charles Leffler, the president's confidential messenger and George B. Frazee, postmaster of Canton, the president's home city.

Precisely at 7 o'clock the president affixed to the resolutions these words, which made them law:

"Approved July 7, 1898.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Before rising from the table President McKinley also approved the general deficiency bill, the last of the great appropriation measures passed by the present congress.

The president presented to Mr. Stewart the pen with which he signed the Hawaiian resolutions, and it will be preserved by him as a souvenir of an act that will make history for the United States.

Senators and representatives who conversed with the president to-day gained the impression that, for the present, the government of the Hawaiian Islands would be left largely in the hands of President Dole. Under the joint resolution annexing the islands, the government, until otherwise provided by congress, is vested in such person or persons as the president of the United States may determine. Besides President Dole, some other person in Hawaii and one or more citizens of the United States may be selected to act with him. It has been pointed out that citizens of this country ought to be members of the present government, as the laws of the United States apply over the islands. It is also expected that the names of the committees provided for in the resolution to recommend legislation for Hawaii will be sent to the senate before the adjournment of congress.

Minister Hatch arrived at the state department at 1 o'clock to-day and held an extended conference with Secretary Day on the consummation of the annexation of Hawaii. The Hawaiian authorities had taken steps to convey the good news at the earliest possible moment to Hawaii. Mr. Hatch sent extended official dispatches to the Hawaiian agent in San Francisco to be forwarded by the steamer sailing to-day. The minister will leave here to-morrow to catch the steamer Alameda, sailing for Hawaii on the 13th. Mr. Thurston, Hawaiian commissioner, goes with Mr. Hatch, but will wait until the 15th to take the steamer Rio de Janeiro for Hawaii. It is understood also that Mrs. Dominis, formerly Queen Liliuokalani, and her party, who have been in Washington for many months, contemplate taking an early steamer for Hawaii.

Minister Hatch and Mr. Thurston expressed the deepest satisfaction at the favorable outcome of this long struggle. As they entered the state department to-day they received congratulations on every hand. Mr. Thurston remarked that it felt good to be an American.

It is the view of the Hawaiian authorities that Hawaii became a part of the United States on the moment the president attached his signature to the resolution of congress.

The annexation is said to be complete, without any further action, here or in Hawaii. At the same time, it is possible that the Hawaiian legislature may pass a resolution similar to the one passed by our congress. While it is said that this is not

HE MAY SURRENDER

TORAL'S SITUATION AT SANTIAGO IS DESPERATE.

SHAFTER AWAITS HIS REPLY

HAS NOTIFIED HIM OF DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Toral Apparently Anxious to Resist to the End, but the Hopelessness of His Position Must Be Forcing Itself Upon Him.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) BEFORE SANTIAGO, VIA PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7, 7 p. m.—General Toral, the Spanish commander in Santiago, has been officially informed by General Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet and that the American warships are now free to co-operate with the army in the reduction of Santiago. He has been given such time as he may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating with his garrison.

Although General Toral is apparently anxious to resist to the bitter end, the utter hopelessness of his position against a siege by land and sea must be forcing itself upon him. His losses have been heavy. The reinforcements upon which he was counting have not arrived. General Pando has left him in the lurch, and it is understood, is making his way across the country to Havana.

The food supply in Santiago is low, and it is understood that the ammunition is running short. Our position is being hourly strengthened.

The cable operators who left Santiago yesterday have been sent back in order that General Toral may be able to communicate freely with General Blanco and the Madrid government.

The prospects for the capitulation of Santiago without further fighting grow with each hour of delay.

The archbishop of Santiago has appealed to General Blanco to surrender the city.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) AT THE FRONT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, 1 p. m., VIA GUANTANAMO, July 7, 7 p. m.—Firing was resumed to-day, although the truce is supposed to be ended. Both armies have been informed that Washington and Madrid are negotiating terms of peace.

The white flag still flies over the Santiago lines. There have been no messages or flags of truce between the commanders since 3 o'clock yesterday, when Naval Instructor Hobson and his men were exchanged.

They were received with frantic joy by the troops at Siboney. The troops carried Hobson on their shoulders to the steam launch of the flagship, while the band on the New York played and everybody cheered until he was hoarse.

The news from Santiago is to the effect that suffering there increases daily. There is much destitution as a result of hunger at El Caney, where thousands of refugees from Santiago are now quartered with the soldiers at the front. The men gave up half their rations last night to feed these unfortunate people, but some other provision must soon be made.

General Miles is expected to arrive at Siboney at any time.

Cases of malarial fever, induced by heat and exposure, are on the increase among the American troops.

A ROUND-UP OF GUNBOATS.

American Navy to Get After Spain's Scattered War Craft in the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Communication between Washington and the fleet off Havana being more difficult than with the fleet off Santiago possibly accounts for the failure up to this time to receive official confirmation of the newspaper report of the sinking of the Spanish ship, the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. While not a great or powerful ship the Alfonso XII was a serviceable cruiser. The naval officers would rather hear of her destruction than that of any vessel remaining in the Spanish navy. She occupied the berth of the Maine and when the latter entered Havana harbor it was to the Alfonso's buoy that the Maine was moored, while the cruiser moved her berth to the next station above. While it has never been established who planted the infernal machine which destroyed the Maine, the officers of the Alfonso XII never have been cleared of suspicion, for it is said that the only practicable means of planting the mine in the position where it must have lain would have been through some agencies on the Alfonso XII.

The navy is preparing for a grand hunt throughout the West Indies. There are a number of Spanish war craft left, scattered through coves on the Cuban coast and lying in obscure little harbors in the West Indian islands. These are to be hunted down and captured or destroyed and the movement is to begin immediately.

Many of the little boats have been spotted already through the agency of the state department, and the others will be located soon by the aid of the swift little torpedo boats and auxiliary craft. It was with this object in view that the recently constructed torpedo boat, the Cayman, Morrison and others were ordered from the North to Florida waters.

One of the purposes of the conference of the war board to-day was to get the army and navy more closely together and refute the statements that have been published to the effect that serious friction exists between the two arms of the service. On this point Secretary Long to-day expressed himself as follows:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the suggestion of anything but the best feeling between the army and the navy. Each rejoices in the splendid heroism and success of the other. They are ready to co-operate for the honor of the flag at any time and anywhere. As to the two departments, the war department is always ready to help the navy department if it should need anything, and the navy department has been very glad to aid the war department by the loan of its best scouting ves-

COUNCIL OF WAR

IT IS DECIDED NOT TO CHANGE PLANS ALREADY LAID.

WATSON TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY

HIS SQUADRON NOT TO ASSEMBLE ON THIS SIDE.

Will Meet at a Rendezvous Off the Spanish Coast—Five Colliers and a Supply Boat to Be Taken—Miles Leaves for Santiago.

GENERAL MILES' WARNING.

Orders That Soldiers Take the Utmost Care of Their Personal Health.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Major General Miles has issued the following general order to the army:

"The army is engaged in active service under climatic conditions which it has not before experienced. In order that it may perform its most difficult and laborious duties with the least practicable loss from sickness, the utmost care consistent with prompt and efficient service must be exercised by all, especially by officers.

"The history of other armies has demonstrated that, in a hot climate, abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued efficiency. Officers and men of all grades and of all company troops in an engagement, whose duty it will be to put an end to the agonies of all horses or mules that, in his judgment, are suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part."

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The president called a council of war to-day to meet at the White House, the purpose being to review the situation and learn exactly what present conditions are and what changes, if any, should be made in the plans for the future conduct of the war. According to one of the members present, it was decided to abide by the plans already laid, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign.

Confirmation seemed to have been given to this statement later in the day, when, after a conference with the members of the war board, Secretary Long announced to the waiting newspaper men that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission.

Commodore Watson's Fleet.

The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected, for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitated some changes. The new Eastern squadron will consist of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark, and the auxiliary cruisers (carrying side armor) Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Averda, Cassius, Caesar, Leonidas and Justin, and the supply boat Delmonico.

The Iowa, Oregon and Newark are all in the South with Sampson. So is the Yosemite. The Dixie is at Newport and the Yankee at Tompkinsville. The colliers are at Hampton Roads with the Delmonico.

The ships are to set sail as soon as they can coal and supply. They will not be required, in the case of the Southern vessels, to come North, which would mean the loss of several days, but will start directly from the points where they are now located.

WOUNDED IN BAD CONDITION.

Clara Barton Cables That Shelter, Blankets and Clothing Are Lacking.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following cablegram was received to-day by Stephen Barton, Clara Barton's son, from Santiago de Cuba, July 6, 7 p. m., VIA PLAYA DEL ESTE.—Came from Shafter's front in the night for food and clothing for refugees who are leaving Santiago by the thousands, and are suffering from lack of shelter, food and clothing. The State of Texas has gone to Port Antonio for ice to save her meat. Will return to-morrow. Are sending supplies to refugees, all we can from both camps. The army wagons are packed with food. It is nearly impossible to land supplies. High tides, no docks, surf terrific. Our ship's yawls cannot stand in surf. Have mended one of the broken boats, which will be used to land supplies. The other two are nearly impossible to land. Wounded men taken from our operating tents are laid on the ground, often without blankets or shelter from rain or sun. As other day their clothing is taken to put on the naked, to get them down to Siboney, ten miles, over roads that upset army wagons. Mrs. Gardner, mother of whole working force of the Red Cross at the front are in direct range of the sharpshooters. Lesser and nurses are doing splendid work at Siboney. The men are as brave as lions. Shafter is getting weary and humiliated, doing all he can. We return to the front at once.

NO RATIONS FOR CUBANS.

General Young Applies the Old Rule That Those Who Won't Work Can't Eat.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) CAMP SIBONEY, JURAGUA, July 5.—General Young, commanding the first brigade, cavalry division, left here at noon to-day for Key West, in bad health, on board the Cherokee. The general has been suffering lately from fever and the doctors advised his leaving. Brigadier General Duffield succeeds to his command.

General Young yesterday refused to issue rations to the Cubans until their grievances are received from Washington in answer to his expose of the situation here. The Cubans refuse to assist in the hospital and commissary department, claiming they are soldiers and not laborers. The same answer was given by them to General Baker when he asked the Cubans to help open the roads for the transportation of supplies to the front. This, together with General Garcia's not preventing the entrance of General Pando's reinforcements into Santiago de Cuba, has caused discontent among the officers and troops.

General Young has reported the situation to the United States government. In the meanwhile, he has placed the Cubans in a separate camp, under police regulations, and has turned them over to Clara Barton for rations.

THE BALLOON AT SANTIAGO.

It Was Disabled by the Enemy's Bullets, but Has Been Repaired.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General Greely has received a dispatch from Colonel Allen at Playa del Este, Cuba, regarding the signal corps balloon used for observation purposes with General Shafter's army. He says that the balloon, which was hit by the enemy and split, has been repaired, but the supply of stored gas and tubes for it is exhausted, owing to the injuries caused by the enemy's bullets. Attempts are now being made to get tubes from the front, where the gas generator is kept. A second balloon is expected from Tampa to-day, Colonel Allen reports.

HOBSON IS FREE

WAS EXCHANGED WITH ALL HIS MEN, LAST WEDNESDAY.

IS BACK ON HIS OLD SHIP

FIFTEEN SPANISH PRISONERS GIVEN FOR EIGHT AMERICANS.

Spaniards Had Their Choice Among Three Lieutenants in Exchange for Hobson—Wildest Demonstrations of Enthusiasm Among Our Troops.

The Men Who Were Exchanged.

Richmond P. Hobson, lieutenant United States navy. Osborne Deignan, coxswain. George F. Phillips, machinist. John Kelly, water tender. George Charette, a gunner's mate. Daniel Montague, seaman. J. C. McMurphy, coxswain. Randolph Clausen, coxswain.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) OFF JURAGUA, July 6.—Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, and the seven seamen who, with him, sailed the collier Merrimac into the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on June 3 last, and sunk her there, were surrendered by the Spanish military authorities to-day in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Captain Chadwick, of the New York, who was waiting them. Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldiers, who threw aside all semblance of order, scrambled over the trenches, knocked over tents and other camp paraphernalia in their eagerness to see the returning heroes, and sent up cheer after cheer for the men who had passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country.

The same scenes of enthusiasm were repeated upon the arrival of the men at Juragua. Hobson, who reached there in advance of his companions, was taken on board the New York, immediately. The flagship's decks were lined with officers and men, and as Hobson clambered up her side and stepped on board his vessel, the harbor rang with the shouts and cheers of the crowds, which were re-echoed by the crews of a dozen transports lying nearby.

Hobson had little to say in regard to his experiences, except that he and his companions had been well treated by the Spaniards, and that they were all in excellent health.

The Spanish authorities consented this morning to exchange Hobson and his men, and a truce was established for the purpose. The place selected for the exchange was under a tree between the American and Spanish lines, two-thirds of a mile beyond the intrenchments occupied by Colonel Wood's rough riders near General Wheeler's headquarters, and in the center of the American line.

The American prisoners left the Reina Mercedes hospital, on the outskirts of Santiago de Cuba, where they had been confined, at 2:30 this afternoon, in charge of Major Ires, a Spanish staff officer who speaks English perfectly.

The prisoners were conducted to the meeting place on foot, but were not blindfolded. Colonel John Jacob Astor and Lieutenant Miloy, accompanied by Interpreter Maestro, were in charge of the Spanish prisoners. These consisted of Lieutenants Amelin-Volez and Aurelius, a German belonging to the Twenty-ninth regular infantry, who were captured at El Caney on Friday last, and Lieutenant Adolph Aries, of the first provisional regiment of Barcelona, one of the most aristocratic military organizations of the Spanish army, and fourteen non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Spanish prisoners were taken through the American lines mounted and blindfolded.

The meeting between Colonel Astor and Major Ires was extremely courteous but

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER,

THE CAVALRY LEADER AT SANTIAGO WHO IS REPORTED TO BE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Will Relieve Shafter.

On the eve of his departure, General Miles expressed satisfaction on starting to join the troops. He spoke of the sacrifices and hardships they had passed through recently and of those yet to come. It has operated severely against the general officers, and General Miles feels that he, too, is not entirely invulnerable in a country of heat, swamps and disease. But he has a strong physique, his muscles are as hard as iron, and he goes expecting to stand a good deal of knockabout service.

General Miles himself has no other purposes in going to Santiago than to look over the military situation, and to strengthen the hand of Shafter. There is no intention on his part to take in any manner from the glory that Shafter has won or may win in this campaign. He will not relieve General Shafter of his command, unless the latter's physical condition is such as to demand some such action.

Caring for the Wounded.

The very first care of the officials will be

MAY GO TO ARIZONA.

Twenty-two Kansas Boys Beginning to Fear They Will Never See the Philippines.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 7.—(Special.) A letter was received here to-day from Captain Albright, commanding Company C, Twenty-second Kansas volunteers, at Camp Merritt, which indicates that the Kansas regiment will not go to Manila on the fourth expedition. The captain wrote that just as he was sealing his letter he had heard this, and as a consequence the Kansas boys are badly disappointed.

Other letters received state that the latest report is that the regiment will be sent to Arizona, to do police duty among the Indians. They are to be scattered among the different posts, recently vacated by the regulars, who are now in Cuba. The boys do not like this, and, if they are to stay in the United States, would much prefer being sent to Fort Leavenworth.

The Twenty-second Kansas took part in the parade through San Francisco on July 4, and many favorable remarks were bestowed upon the regiment for its soldierly bearing. The health of the Leavenworth company is good, although a large number of the boys had been down with chills and fever.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHEME.

It Is Proposed to Present the Government With a Modern Warship.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 7.—Albert Lieber, of this city, has issued an appeal to the German-Americans of the United States to present the government with a modern, up-to-date naval vessel, to be named the Teutonic. Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and St. Louis are named as suitable points to organize this patriotic work.

General Joseph Wheeler, the cavalry leader at Santiago who is reported to be seriously ill, will relieve Shafter.

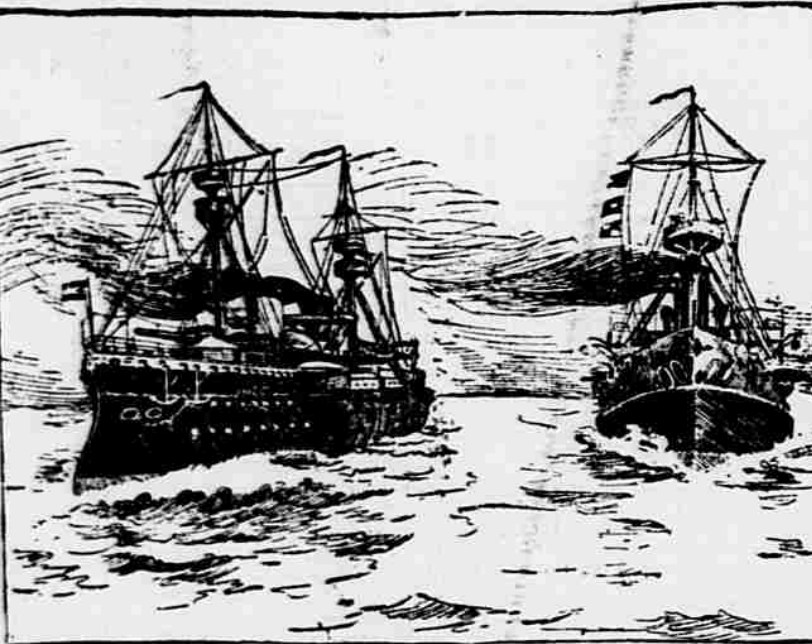
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PELAYO AND CARLOS V.,



The Only Ships in Admiral Camara's Squadron That Are Capable of Fighting.



The Cavalry Leader at Santiago Who Is Reported to Be Seriously Ill.